Going to the Doctor

At the Doctor's Office

Directions: Read or act out the following passage.

Mr. and Mrs. Borges have a little boy. His name is Alexi. Alexi is two years old. He is happy and healthy. Today is his checkup at the doctor's office. They are in the examination room. The doctor enters.



Hello. How are you today? Doctor:

Mr. Borges: Fine. Thank you. Doctor: How is Alexi?

Mrs. Borges: He is fine. He has a lot of energy. He runs all day. He loves to

play with his toys.

[The doctor takes Alexi's temperature. She listens to his heart and his chest with a stethoscope. Then, she looks at his eyes, his

mouth, and his ears. l

Doctor: Alexi is a very healthy boy. He does not need a shot today.

Mr. Borges: That's good.

> Doctor: Does he play outside every day?

Mrs. Borges: I go outside with him in the afternoon every day.

Doctor: How old is your house?

Mr. Borges: We live in an old house. It is 50 years old. Doctor: I need to test Alexi for lead poisoning.

Mr. Borges: Why? He is not sick.

> Doctor: Your house is old. Many houses built before 1978 have paint

> > with lead. Lead is dangerous. Lead gets into children's blood. It can hurt their brains and make it hard for them to learn. Children

can have problems in school.

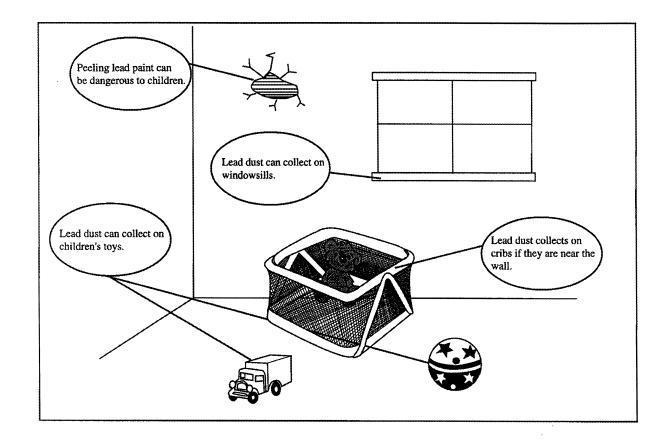
Mr. Borges: But, doctor, Alexi does not eat paint. We watch him carefully.

Doctor: I know. You are very good parents. But lead poisoning is very

dangerous. The paint gets old. It changes to dust. The dust falls on toys. All children put toys in their mouths. Lead gets into children's blood. I will test Alexi's blood. The test results will be

ready in one week.

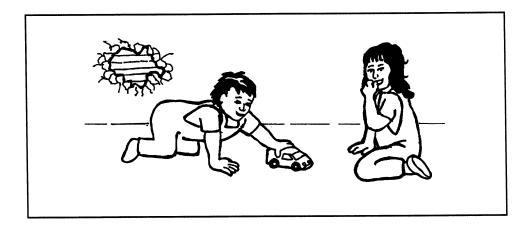
Mrs. Borges: Thank you, doctor.



2 Vocabulary

Directions: Review the vocabulary words below and define each using simple English terms.

examining room(s) (n.)checkup(s) (n.) healthy (adj.) lead (n.)lead poisoning (n.)dangerous (adj.) brain(s) (n.) stethoscope (n.)finger(s) (n.)immunization(s) (n.)blood (n.) body(ies) (n.)mouth(s) (n.)paint (n.)test (v.) dust (n.) window(s) (n.)



3 Review and Discuss

3. What d	loes the doctor tell the Borgeses?
4. Where	do the Borgeses live?
5. Why d	loes the doctor test Alexi for lead poisoning?
6. Why is	s lead dangerous for children?
7. How d	loes lead get from the paint into a child?
This act	Out the Scene tivity will help you feel comfortable talking to doctors and nurses about
about lead tell your de	th and about lead poisoning. Some doctors do not ask their patients poisoning. Therefore, you need to be prepared to ask questions and octor or nurse what you are worried about. Then, your doctor or nurse to better help you and your children.
patient. A	s: Using the information below, role-play a scene between doctor and act out the scene in front of the others or work in pairs and practice the partners, each taking turns playing doctor and patient.
Patient:	You live in an old house. You want the doctor to test your child for lead poisoning. What do you say to the doctor?

What do you say to the patient?

Doctor:

5 Understanding the Test Results

Directions: Read or act out the following passage.

Mrs. Borges and Alexi return to the doctor's office. It is one week later. The test results are ready.

Doctor: Hello, Mrs. Borges. How are you?

Mrs. Borges: I'm fine. But I'm worried about Alexi.

Doctor: Don't worry. I have the test results. Alexi has some lead in his

blood. It is only a little. It is not dangerous.

Mrs. Borges: Will he get sick?

Doctor: No. He will be fine. I will test him again in six months. Until

then, you can do some simple things to make your house and

yard safer. Alexi will be OK.

Mrs. Borges: Doctor, I am pregnant. Is the new baby safe?

Doctor: Alexi and the new baby will be fine. Again, you can make your

house safer. Here is a list of important rules. This will help Alexi and the new baby. Also, you should test your water. It is impor-

tant to have lead-free water.

Mrs. Borges: Thank you, doctor.

6 Vocabulary

Directions: Review the vocabulary words below and define each using simple English terms.

yard(n.)worry (v.) high (adj.) current (adj.) safe (adj.) low (adj.) furniture (n.) mop(s) (n.)dirt (n.) vacuum (v.) wash (v.) wipe (v.)nutritious (adj.) scatter (v.) empty (adj.) absorb (v.) recommend (v.) stomach (n.)

7 Complete the Sentences

Directions: Complete the sentences below in class.				
1.	Mrs. Borges is worried about			
2.	Most old houses have			
3.	Alexi's test results show that			
4.	Alexi's next checkup is			
5.	Lead in the blood causes			

Review the Doctor's Report and Recommendations

Directions: Read the doctor's report aloud and discuss the doctor's recommendations.

Neighborhood Health Clinic SUSAN JONES-SANTIAGO, M.D.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Borges,

Your son, Alexi, has some lead in his blood. We need to stop the lead poisoning. I want you to do these things:

- $\sqrt{}$ Watch what Alexi puts into his mouth.
- √ Mop floors with a damp mop (use automatic dishwasher soap and water) and wipe furniture and windowsills with a damp cloth to remove dust.
- $\sqrt{}$ Wash your child's hands before he eats.
- $\sqrt{}$ Every day wash the objects that Alexi puts into his mouth.
- $\sqrt{}$ Vacuum rugs and carpets frequently, but do not vacuum the floors.
- √ Make sure Alexi eats regular nutritious meals, because more lead is absorbed on an empty stomach.
- √ Watch Alexi when he plays outside. Do not let him eat dirt. Pieces of paint fall in the dirt.

I will test Alexi again in six months.

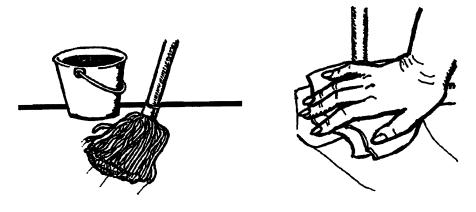
Sincerely,

Susan Jones-Santiago, M.D.

Watch what your child puts into his or her mouth.



Mop floors and wipe down furniture and windowsills.



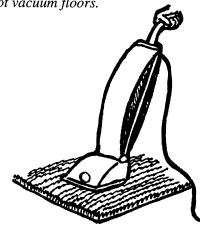
Wash your child's hands before he or she eats.



Wash objects that your child puts into his or her mouth.



Vacuum rugs and carpets frequently, but do not vacuum floors.



Make sure that your child eats regular nutritious meals.



Make sure that your child does not eat dirt.



Note to Student: More information on preventing lead poisoning can be found in the units "Making Water Safe to Drink" and "Identifying Symptoms of Illness."